

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

On page 2 of the December 28, 2004 Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-3, 7-16, 20-22, and 27-36 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. In particular, the Examiner asserts that the definition of a “terrestrial GPS system” is not enabled by the disclosure. The Applicant disagrees, and directs the Examiner’s attention to page 23 of the specification, beginning at the sixth line from the bottom:

Or the radio modem used to transmit the data may employ a terrestrial GPS system, such as that available on modems designed by Qualcomm, Inc.

The specification therefore sets forth a “terrestrial GPS system” as (i) a term that is known to one skilled in the art, and (ii) available in, for example, Qualcomm modems. The Applicant submits herewith, for the convenience of the Examiner, a paper describing one such Qualcomm system. This paper is also available at:

http://www.snaptrack.com/pdf/ion2002_qualcomm_hybrid_agps.pdf.

The reference to a terrestrial GPS system in the specification, along with the associated reference to (for example) Qualcomm modems and the general knowledge in the relevant art, forms an enabling disclosure that supports the rejected claims. Therefore this rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

On page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-3, 7-16, 20-22 and 27-36 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lange et al. in view of Shetty et al. However, neither Lang nor Shetty describe a terrestrial GPS system, let alone using such a system to determine a vehicle’s location, or displaying this location on an Internet-accessible web site. The Applicant disagrees with the Examiner’s assertion that a terrestrial GPS system is an obvious modification to the satellite GPS as taught by Lang. A conventional satellite-based GPS system as taught by Lang cannot provide Internet access as required by the rejected claims. Therefore, satisfying the limitations of the rejected claims with a satellite-based GPS system requires an additional device to convey the location information to the Internet. However, terrestrial GPS systems (as disclosed in the specification) use cellular base stations and other

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wireless transmitters, rather than satellites, to determine a location. A terrestrial GPS system therefore can determine a location and wirelessly transmit the location to the Internet, without requiring an additional device for the connection to the Internet. For at least this reason, a terrestrial GPS system is not an obvious modification to the satellite GPS system taught by Lang. This rejection should also be withdrawn.

For the reasons stated above, we believe that the claims are allowable and therefore ask the Examiner to allow them to issue.

Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account No. 08-0219.

Respectfully submitted,

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Ronald R. Demsher
Reg. No. 42,478

Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP
60 State Street
Boston, MA 02109
Telephone: (617) 526-6000
Facsimile: (617) 526-5000